

THE inauguration of President Taft to-day marks the ending of the 100-year period since the first inauguration ceremony was held in Washington. For in 1789, just a century ago, ended the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the first President of the United States to be inaugurated in the District of Columbia.

The inaugural ceremonies, which have come to be so elaborate as almost to beggar description, started with George Washington, who displayed in this, as he did in so many matters, his fine appreciation of the true spirit of American institutions. Above everything else, he wanted the ceremony of his inauguration to be a simple one; impressive because of its inward meaning, rather than by reason of outward show or pomp of circumstance. But even he could not have quite his own way. Whatever his desire was, it was defeated by the enthusiasm of the people, who converted his journey from Mount Vernon to the National Capitol in New York, into a veritable procession of triumph.

The route he was to follow on this journey was known for days ahead, and through every town he passed he found himself compelled to ride beneath decorative arches and along streets gay with bunting and echoing the cheering of the people. All during the progress of the journey, too, he was met by civic officials who had carefully prepared addresses of welcome to which he had to make formal reply. When he reached Elizabethport, he was conveyed across the river to the foot of Wall street in a huge barge manned by thirteen rowers in white uniforms, these representing the thirteen States, and this barge with the first President on board was followed on its short voyage by all manner of sea craft. It was a tumultuous welcome to the man who had done more than any other to win independence for the nation.

First Oath in New York.
But once in New York the wishes of Gen. Washington prevailed, and at the place in Wall street where the Washington statue now stands George Washington took the oath of office and delivered a brief inaugural address and then attended a short but impressive religious service in St. Paul's Church in Broadway. His journey back to the Executive Mansion, then situated in Cherry street, was again an opportunity for the display of patriotism by the people, and that evening there were brilliant fireworks, followed by an inaugural ball which has ever, with one or two exceptions, remained a feature of inaugurations.

When George Washington was re-elected the second time the inauguration ceremony had grown to be much more elaborate. In the meantime the seat of government had been changed from New York to Philadelphia, and during the time of the inauguration in 1793 Congress was in session in that hall of independence from whose tower had rung out on July 4, 1776, the news of the Declaration of Independence. Up to this building, so replete with thrilling memories of the period of the struggle for liberty, President Washington was driven in a magnificent coach especially built for the occasion. It was drawn by six white horses, led through the streets. The President himself seemed to have cast aside for the nonce his ideas of the beauty of simplicity, for he was dressed for the ceremony in an ornate costume of black velvet, silver, lace, and diamond-studded buckles.

That was the first inauguration that Philadelphia witnessed. The last with which the City of Brotherly Love was to be honored occurred March 4, 1797, when John Adams, of Braintree, Mass., assumed the office. The ceremony took place in the same Independence Hall where Washington had taken the oath four years previously. That must have been an impressive inauguration, for public interest was centered much more in the outgoing than in the incoming President. There must have been many there that day who realized that they were perhaps the last time they should ever see President Washington, and President Adams himself recalled the fact that during the ceremony he and his wife took office the faces of the multitude about him were suffused with tears.

Quiet John Adams.
It was, indeed, a change from President Washington, aristocratic-looking, fine in his splendid clothes, and armed with a superb dignity, to John Adams, a simple, quiet gentleman, with powdered hair and drab, unostentatious suit. There were no elaborate ceremonies. The President-elect marched into Independence Hall escorted by the head of the government departments and the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. Congress rose to greet him, and there was a riot of enthusiasm from the crowds that packed the entrances to the hall and the galleries inside. Walking to the Speaker's desk, President Adams was met by Chief Justice Ellsworth, who administered the oath of office, and then, done, the President read in an even and unimpassioned voice his inaugural address. Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President, took the oath of office right after the President. It was during the administration of Adams the elder that the fourth inauguration took place on April 30, 1798.

The fourth inauguration found another shift in the field, this time to Washington. Thomas Jefferson was the first of the Presidents to be inaugurated in the District of Columbia. There is a legend to the effect that Jefferson, the great republican, rode up to the Capitol absolutely unattended, got off his horse, which he hitched to a convenient post, and then went inside to take the oath of office. The Jefferson inauguration was simple, but not quite so simple as that. It is true that Jefferson rode horseback from his estate at Monticello on the morning of the inauguration. But he went to a house where he had lodging and remained there until time to go to the Capitol. Then he walked over, accompanied by a party of his political

friends, who were joined by a small company of militia. With his friends, Jefferson entered the hall of Congress, now the Supreme Court chamber, and he found that, contrary to law, Mr. Burr, the Vice President, had already been sworn in and seated. The retiring President, John Adams, was not present, and the oath of office was administered very simply by Chief Justice Marshall. After this ceremony Mr. Jefferson made his inaugural address and then proceeded to the White House, where the ceremonies of the day ended with a public reception in the evening. In other of the prominent cities of the nation the Jefferson inauguration was made the occasion of great jubilation. In Washington the noisiest demonstration was a salvo of artillery when Mr. Jefferson arrived at the White House.

Homecoming of Jefferson.
It was Thomas Jefferson who set the fashion, not always followed since, of wearing a suit of American homespun for the inaugural. It is said that his costume for the occasion consisted of a gray hairy waistcoat, red underwaistcoat, green velvet breeches, and gray yarn stockings. This was not considered an unusual costume. The second inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, in 1805, seems to have been unmarked by any particular incident. As on his first term, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall.

In 1809 James Madison, of Virginia, succeeded to the Presidency. He had served as Secretary of State and as Vice President during the administration of his leader. Greater preparations were made for the inaugural ceremonies than ever before, and the day itself was ushered in by the roar of artillery from the navy yards and from Fort Mifflin. The Senate met that day in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. Prior to taking the oath the newly elected President had delivered his inaugural address.

The ceremony of the inauguration did not last long, and as soon as it was concluded the new President drove to his Washington home, the house now occupied by the Cosmos Club, at Madison place and H street, the house over which Dolly Madison presided as the "first lady of the land" for so long and became so prominent a figure in Washington society. So soon as President Madison got to his home he was upon the most prominent citizens of the District, and President Jefferson called to pay his respects. That evening was given the first inaugural ball, a custom which has survived to this day, and upon the same evening an incoming administration. It was held in Long's Hall.

At the second inauguration of President Madison there were more formalities observed. The President was escorted to the Capitol by the volunteer cavalry of the District of Columbia, a corps organized during the war of 1812. The oath was again administered by Chief Justice Marshall, and in the evening a brilliant inaugural ball was held at Davis' Hall, now the Metropolitan Hotel. Madison's Vice Presidents were George Clinton, of New York, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.

Monroe's Inaugural Oath.
The first inauguration to be held out of doors was that of President James Monroe, in 1817. But this was not sufficient to establish the custom, for the next two inaugurations were held indoors again, and it was not until the size of the crowds pouring into Washington made the out-of-doors ceremony seem necessary that the custom was adopted and maintained until the present day.

James Monroe, of Virginia, had been Secretary of State in the Madison administration, and he assumed the duties of his office at a time when the feeling of national prosperity was at its height, so that great throngs from all parts of the country came to witness the ceremonies. It was perhaps in consequence of these throngs that President Monroe started the practice, which has grown into a custom, of making his inaugural address to the assembled people.

Vice President Tompkins took the oath of office in the Senate chamber and delivered a short address there, and then the whole party moved out to a platform that had been constructed on the east portico of the Capitol, and here Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office to President Monroe, who then delivered his address. After this ceremony the President and his party were driven to the Octagon house, still one of the sights of Washington, at New York avenue and Eighteenth street. It was then that the City of Brotherly Love was to be honored by the inauguration of John Adams, of Braintree, Mass., assumed the office. The ceremony took place in the same Independence Hall where Washington had taken the oath four years previously. That must have been an impressive inauguration, for public interest was centered much more in the outgoing than in the incoming President. There must have been many there that day who realized that they were perhaps the last time they should ever see President Washington, and President Adams himself recalled the fact that during the ceremony he and his wife took office the faces of the multitude about him were suffused with tears.

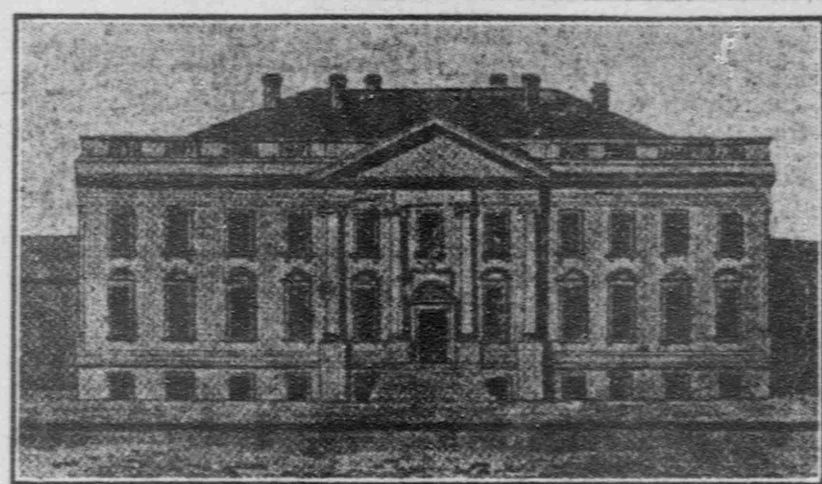
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Riots Over Jackson.
The first scandal in connection with the inauguration of a President came about in 1829, when Andrew Jackson, the hero of two wars and the idol of his

party, was inducted into office. The ceremonies were attended by a riot of disorder. By this time the White House was rehabilitated, and to it, after taking the oath of office, the new President repaired. He was followed from the Capitol to the White House by an enthusiastic but disorderly multitude, who followed the President into the Executive Mansion and been made to him previously at the hotel. It was for a time pandemonium, as efforts to catch a glimpse of the popular hero and President or to shake his hand tore down the expensive curtains, smashed the china, and spoiled the carpets. It was for a time pandemonium, as efforts to catch a glimpse of the popular hero and President or to shake his hand tore down the expensive curtains, smashed the china, and spoiled the carpets.

President Jackson was stopping at Gadsby's Hotel until March 4. He drove from this hotel, now the National, to the Capitol in an open carriage, accompanied by a number of his friends. At the Capitol by a number of his comrades of the Revolution, who escorted him to the Senate chamber, where he made an address in reply to one that had been made to him upon his arrival. Jackson read his inaugural address from the east portico of the Capitol, and afterward took the oath of office.



WHITE HOUSE, 1807.

After the mad reception at the White House and the populace had dispersed, President Jackson sat down to dinner with Vice President Calhoun and a party of personal friends. The chief dish was a steak from a prize ox sent by one of his admirers. It was during Jackson's first term of office that the office of Postmaster General became a Cabinet position. At the second inauguration of President Jackson the ceremonies were very simple. There was no military display at all. The President went quietly to the Capitol, made his inaugural address, and afterward took the oath, thus reversing the order of his previous procedure. This was the last occasion the Presidential oath was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. Again an inaugural ball was held, this time at the Central Union Mission hall, 229 and 341 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Not Born American Citizen.
The next important 4th of March was that of 1837, which saw the inauguration of Martin Van Buren, of New York, the office of Chief Executive of the nation taken for the first time by one who had not been born an American citizen. There had not been many preparations for the inauguration, though it was an imposing array of citizens that escorted the President-elect to the Capitol. Mr. Van Buren, accompanied by President Jackson, rode to the Capitol in a beautiful phaeton, which was constructed out of wood taken from the old frigate Constitution. It had been manufactured at Amherst and presented as a surprise to the President-elect by a body of his New York supporters. The oath of office was administered to President Van Buren by Chief Justice Taney. Afterward President Van Buren delivered his inaugural address from the east portico of the Capitol, and was escorted back to the White House by civic and military organizations.

Once more, as in Jackson's time, the arrival of the President at the White House was made the scene of riotous disorder. No warning had been taken from the disgraceful scenes at President Jackson's inauguration, and there were no preparations to keep the throng in order. The crowds forced aside all efforts at restraint, and practically took possession of the lower rooms of the White House, doing considerable damage. In the evening there were two inaugural balls, the first at the White House, and the second at the Lyceum Theater.

The inauguration of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, in 1841, was the first in which the weather was so bad as seriously to inconvenience those taking part in the inauguration ceremonies. It is believed that the exposure on that 4th of March was largely responsible for the untimely death of the President, and it has been used since then as one of the most powerful arguments by those who believe that the date of inauguration should be changed to some time later in the year, when more favorable weather might be hoped for. The ceremonies incident to President Harrison's inauguration were unique. The day was cold and cloudy and damp, the day was cold and cloudy and damp, the day was cold and cloudy and damp. But in spite of this, the President-elect insisted upon riding upon horseback to the Capitol from his quarters. Prominent Whigs of Baltimore had presented him with a handsome carriage, which was ready for his use, with four horses attached to it, but Mr. Harrison declined to ride in this, and declined also to wear an overcoat, though strongly urged to do so by his friends. The exposure incident to this horseback ride resulted in his death.

The city of Washington was given up wholly, for the first time, to the inauguration ceremonies, and in the evening three separate inauguration balls were held. President Harrison visited all three of them, and in the ball held in the assembly room in Louisiana avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, he joined the dance, taking as his partner a Miss Gales, daughter of the editor of the National Intelligencer.

Tyler Succeeds Harrison.
It was barely a month afterward that Vice President Tyler, on his estate in Virginia, received the news of the death of President Harrison. On April 6, 1841, two days after the death of the Pres-

ident, Tyler arrived in Washington. Rooms had been reserved for him at Brown's Indian Queen Hotel, now the Metropolitan, where he took the oath of office before William Cranch, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia. There were no ceremonies other than this, and three days later President Tyler published his inaugural address through the columns of a newspaper.

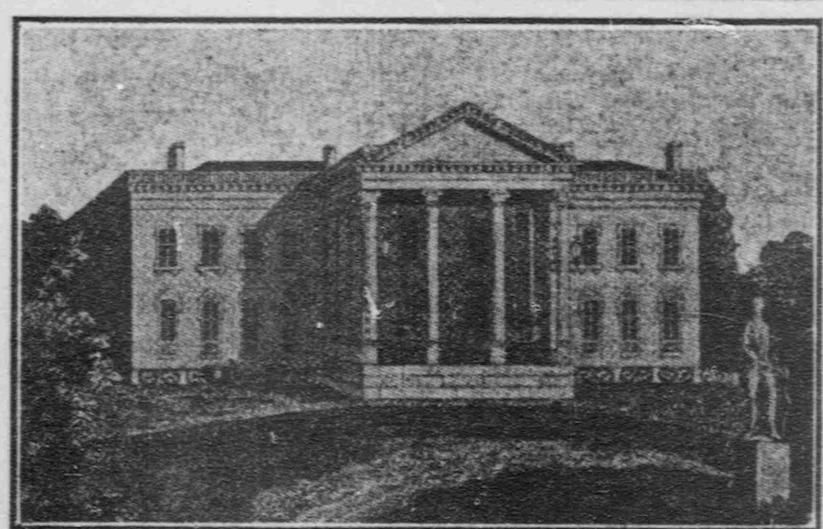
In 1845 came the inauguration of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, the first President of the United States who had previously been Speaker of the House of Representatives. At this inauguration ceremony the new Vice President, George P. Dallas, took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, and later in the day the oath was administered to President Polk by Chief Justice Taney, and afterward the President delivered his inaugural address at the east portico of the Capitol. That evening there were two inaugural balls: the one at Carus's Hall required 316 tickets of admission; the other, at the residence of E. J. Adams, and though it was the most popular of the

administration of Abraham Lincoln. In preparation for the inauguration Mr. Lincoln started from his home in Springfield, Ill., on February 11, accompanied by his family and a large party of friends, among which were his two famous secretaries, John Hay and John V. Nicolay. These were troublous times, and it was owing to information which reached the Presidential party that at Harrisburg, Pa., the plans were changed, and on the evening of February 22 Mr. Lincoln, accompanied only by Col. E. V. Sumner, proceeded to Philadelphia in a private car. They arrived in Washington the next day.

Lincoln's Was Orderly.
There was so much talk of danger to the person of Mr. Lincoln that the inauguration ceremony on March 4 was marked with tense expectancy and not a little fear. President Lincoln was driven to the Capitol to take the oath of office surrounded by United States cavalry. Along Pennsylvania avenue, the line of march, expert riflemen were stationed on the housetops with instructions to watch the windows of the houses along the way and to shoot down instantly any one who should point a weapon toward the President. At the intersections of all the streets there was a small guard of United States cavalry, and a flying battery of artillery ready for action was stationed just north of the Capitol under command of Gen. Scott.

For the first time the inauguration procession was an orderly and well-planned spectacle. It was very large and strikingly imposing, one of its features being a large float representing the Constitution and the Union. At that time the United States numbered thirty-four, and these were represented by thirty-four little girls all dressed in white. These followed the President-elect until he had taken the oath of office, which was administered for the last time by Chief Justice Taney, after which Mr. Lincoln kissed each one of the little girls in white. In the evening an inaugural ball was held in a structure erected for the purpose in Judiciary Square, but on the advice of his friends President Lincoln did not attend.

Events moved quickly in the first four years of President Lincoln's administration, and when it came time for him to take the oath of office a second time the city of Washington was an armed camp. Soldiers by the thousands thronged the streets. Pennsylvania avenue was decorated with the national colors, and although there was a procession from the White House to the Capitol, President Lincoln was too busy at the Capitol to ride with it. He took the oath of office for the second time in the United States Senate chamber, the oath being administered by Chief Justice Chase, after which President Lincoln read his inaugural address from the east front of the Capitol. The procession from the Capitol to the White House, and in the procession were carriages which bore Mrs. Lincoln and the



WHITE HOUSE, 1820.

three inaugural balls—one at Jackson Hall, at Carus's Hall, and a third at a hall especially erected for the purpose in Judiciary Square.

In 1850 it was that Vice President Millard Fillmore, of New York, stepped into the vacuum caused by the death of President Taylor on July 9, 1850. President Fillmore had served several terms in Congress, representing New York, and was a lawyer of considerable note. He was sworn in by Chief Justice Roger Taney of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and his inaugural address was very brief.

Unique Pierce Inaugural.
In 1853 the inauguration of Franklin Pierce was unique in that the Vice President was not present. Fairly elaborate preparations had been made for the inauguration, and a platform on the east portico of the Capitol had been built entirely of New Hampshire pine out of compliment to the State which gave the new President to the nation. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney, and during the inaugural address, delivered from the east portico, snow began to fall, making the ceremony uncomfortable. The Vice President-elect, William R. King, of Alabama, was in Cuba at the date of the inauguration and he took the oath of office there, being sworn in by United States Consul Rodolphe on a plantation near Matanzas. There was no inaugural ball on March 4, 1853. It was during President Pierce's administration that Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, held the office of Secretary of War. For the purpose of holding a proper inaugural ball in 1857, when James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, took the oath of office, a special addition was erected to the city hall, and the ball was held there. March 4 that year was a perfect day so far as weather was concerned. The Vice President, John C. Breckinridge, was sworn in in the United States Senate chamber, and afterward the oath of office was administered to President Buchanan by Chief Justice Taney, who then proceeded to the east portico, where he made his inaugural address. After this ceremony there was an elaborate but formal reception at the White House.

For the first time in the history of the country the inauguration of the President of the United States became a magnificent display that has ever afterward continued, in 1861, at the beginning of the

administration of Abraham Lincoln. In preparation for the inauguration Mr. Lincoln started from his home in Springfield, Ill., on February 11, accompanied by his family and a large party of friends, among which were his two famous secretaries, John Hay and John V. Nicolay. These were troublous times, and it was owing to information which reached the Presidential party that at Harrisburg, Pa., the plans were changed, and on the evening of February 22 Mr. Lincoln, accompanied only by Col. E. V. Sumner, proceeded to Philadelphia in a private car. They arrived in Washington the next day.

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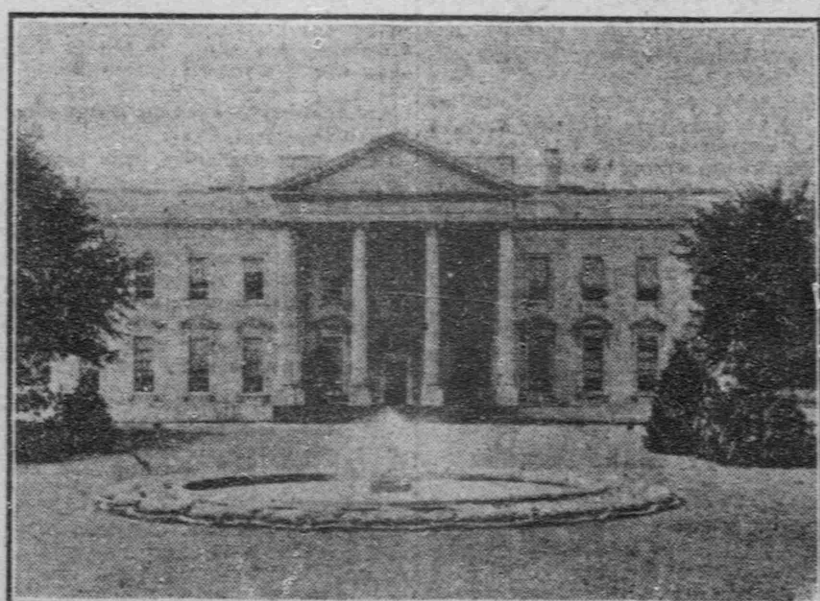
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Garfield Had First Escort.
The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, were of practically the same character as they have been at all inaugurations since that time. The President-elect and President Hayes were escorted from the White House to the Capitol by one division of troops commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, which was contrary to the custom which had hitherto prevailed of having the whole cortege follow in the wake of the President to and from the Capitol. The oath of office was administered to President Garfield in the Senate chamber, and after delivering his inaugural address the new President turned and kissed his mother and wife, who were seated close beside him. The party then proceeded in regular parade to the White House. That night the city was illuminated with a brilliant display of fireworks, and an inaugural ball was held in the then unfinished building of the National Museum.

On the morning of September 20, 1881, Vice President Chester A. Arthur was at his home, 123 Lexington avenue, New York, when he was officially notified of the death of President Garfield at the hand of the assassin Guitreau. Justices J. R. Brady and Charles Donoghue, of the Supreme Court of New York; Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Commissioner French, Samuel G. Rollins, and Allen D. Arthur, son of the Vice President, were in attendance when he took the oath of office, administered by Justice Brady. Afterward Mr. Arthur left at once for Washington, and on Thursday, September 22, President Arthur again took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Waite. The ceremony took place in the Vice President's room in the Senate, and two former Presidents, Gen. Grant and Mr. Hayes, were present.

For the first time in the history of the inauguration ceremonies the United States Pension Office was used for the inaugural ball in 1882 at the inauguration of President Cleveland. The return of the Democratic to power was the signal for elaborate ceremonies and hosts of military and civic organizations and plain citizens flocked to Washington from all over the United States to witness the inauguration. The chief marshal of the inaugural

Grant's Parade Brilliant.
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WHITE HOUSE, 1909.

at the Capitol in signing bills, and therefore could not accompany Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in the procession from the White House. But it was none the less a splendid because of this. Following the carriage in which rode Gen. Grant came the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Justices of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and hundreds of other officials who at previous inaugurations had waited at the Capitol to receive the new President. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Chase in the Senate chamber, and Horace Greeley occupied a seat in the press gallery during the ceremony. Vice President Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, took his oath and made his address, and then President Grant proceeded to the east front of the Capitol, where he made his inaugural address. In the evening a grand inaugural ball was given in the north wing of the Treasury Department building.

For the second inauguration of Grant great preparations had been made, but these were considerably disrupted by reason of the fact that March 4, 1873, turned out to be the coldest of all inauguration days before or since. The thermometer showed 4 degrees above zero in the morning. There was a great wind blowing, and at no time of the day did it get warmer than 20 degrees above. A feature of this inauguration is the fact that the chair used by George Washington at his first inauguration had been sent over from New York for the use of President Grant and was placed in the east portico of the Capitol. It was at this inauguration that fireworks first became a feature of the celebration. The inaugural ball was held in a special building in Judiciary Square. It was a frame structure, unheated, and the weather was such that the champagne froze in the glasses and the men danced in their overcoats and jackets in force.

The inauguration of 1877 was an uneasy one. There was too much doubt and speculation in the air to make the occasion one for great public rejoicing. Grant and it was just before this dinner that the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite. Ceremonies were held at the Capitol on Monday, March 5, and here again Mr. Hayes took the oath as President. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, but no inaugural ball. A reception was held by the President in Willard Hall.

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